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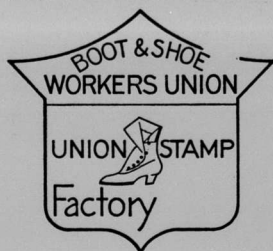
LABOR CLARION

LEADING ARTICLES—August 16, 1912.

PRESSMEN IN SPOKANE AND SACRAMENTO.
VITALITY OF TUBERCULOSIS GERMS.
TELLS OF THE JAPANESE AT HOME.
WILL QUESTION THE CANDIDATES.
UNION CONTENTION SUSTAINED.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL
CALIFORNIA STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR

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LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council and the California State Federation of Labor.

Vol. XI.

SAN FRANCISCO, FRIDAY, AUGUST 16, 1912.

No. 27

Pressmen in Spokane and Sacramento

On August 2d the members of the Web Pressmen's Union were discharged by the manager of both the Spokane (Wash.) "Review" and the "Chronicle." Details of the affair reached San Francisco this week. It is stated the employees were called into the office and told to go to the pressroom and get whatever belongings they had. Upon going to the pressroom they found their places filled with non-union men, guarded by about 20 special policemen. Special policemen also surrounded the building, permitting no one to enter or leave without showing a pass. The Pressmen believe a concerted attack is being made upon their organization by the Publishers' Association and point to this as an added indication, following the attitude of the trust papers in Chicago. The newsboys in Spokane immediately refused to sell the two papers, after the union pressmen were discharged.

For over two months the members of the Web Pressmen's Union have been out on the Sacramento "Bee." A copy of a letter from the union is reproduced below, giving the status of the case and the action of organized labor in Sacramento in placing the "Bee" on the unfair list.

Statement by Spokane Union.

The following statement is made of their case by the Pressmen's Union of Spokane:

"To the Public:

"The members of the Printing Pressmen's Union employed by the 'Spokesman-Review' and 'Chronicle' have been locked out by those papers, no advance notice of dismissal being given the men. They were called into the manager's office at the end of a day's work and were notified their services were no longer required.

"The manager of these publications, in dismissing the men, merely stated that the discharge issued was because of the fact he was afraid the men would walk out when the contract under which they were working should expire, stating his belief was based upon the fact that the local union refused to sign an arbitration contract.

"To show how unfounded were these suspicions, one month before the expiration of the wage scale and working contract, the local union prepared a new contract, which was presented to the manager, and so fair was the local union in its dealings with the 'Review' and 'Chronicle,' that it extended the period of time for the expiration of the contract two weeks, giving the additional time for the management to confer with the committee from the union and come to some amicable settlement.

"This mode of procedure has been followed for years by the local publishers and the union, and there was no intimation on the part of the union to do other than it had done in the past, namely, to present the contract, discuss it in all its phases, and when it was satisfactory to all concerned, it was to be signed for a period of one year or longer.

"The management never even considered the new contract—although the committee stood in readiness for a conference; and upon the expiration of the old agreement, August 2d, the employees were locked out. This move on the part of the publishers shows conclusively that an attempt is to be made to employ non-union men in every pressroom under the jurisdiction of the Newspaper Publishers' Association.

"The employees locked out by the 'Review' and 'Chronicle' have been in the employ of these papers for years, ranging from 23 years to 5 years continuous service. All are home-makers and home-builders, intending to make this city their permanent residence. By this lockout, some of the members will lose their homes they have been striving to pay for for years.

"At the meeting of the Spokane Sectional Central Labor Council, Monday night, the 'Review' and 'Chronicle' were placed upon the 'We Don't Patronize List,' and the delegates were in-

structed to notify the members of their respective unions to discontinue their subscription to these papers.

"The public, aware of the attitude of these papers toward the laboring people, are rallying strongly to the support of the locked out men. Subscriptions are being rapidly cancelled by the subscribers, who realize that this attack is made upon the pressmen with the evident intent of eventually making Spokane an open-shop town. If this movement on the part of the Cowle's interests is successful, all the men in the city—the real citizens of the community—will be forced to leave the city and seek employment elsewhere; their places being taken by men who never have aided Spokane to become the prosperous and beautiful city it is today.

"There is no question of hours or wages concerned in this trouble. The pressmen are not on strike. No trouble has occurred, the papers simply discharging the men without a moment's warning. Yours respectfully,

"SPOKANE PRINTING PRESSMEN'S UNION No. 81."

The Sacramento Case.

Following is the statement issued by the Sacramento pressmen regarding the issue in that city:

"Since June 6th of the present year the pressroom of the Sacramento 'Bee' has been operated under conditions unfair to Sacramento Printing Pressmen's Union No. 60, and the strike declared by this union on the date mentioned is still in force.

"An appeal by the management of the 'Bee' to the Federated Trades Council against the paper being boycotted was carefully gone into, at a hearing of all parties at interest—the 'Bee,' the Sacramento Newspaper Publishers' Association, the Printing Pressmen's Union and the Sacramento Allied Printing Trades Council—on July 4th, and the executive committee of the Federated Trades, which conducted the hearing, reported to the Federated Trades Council 'that the pressroom of the Sacramento "Bee" is being operated under conditions unfair to the Pressmen's Union and unfair in the eyes of organized labor generally. The three pressmen now employed are deserters from, and traitors to, the Pressmen's Union; they are, in the vernacular of the day, "scabbing," and it is in such particular instances that the use of this term is both fitting and applicable. Their employers, in their last communication to the Pressmen's Union, a copy of which was sent to us, say that contracts have been entered into with these men, and that they will remain in their employ permanently.'

"The executive committee recommended that the 'Bee' remain on the unfair list of the Federated Trades Council until the paper had adjusted its differences with the pressmen. This report was approved by the central body, and there was not a dissenting vote on the floor when the question was put. The action of the Sacramento Federated Trades Council in placing the Sacramento 'Bee' on the unfair list has been concurred in by the Sacramento Allied Printing Trades Council and the Sacramento Building Trades Council.

"We have sought by every honorable means to bring about a peaceful solution of the difficulty. At every attempt we have been thwarted by the refusal of the 'Bee' management to arbitrate its claim to the right to dictate how many men shall be employed. The management also positively refuses to take back our members who obeyed the strike call.

"Under these circumstances, we now lay our cause before the trade unions of California and Nevada, and ask them to lend us their moral support in our fight to uphold the principle of the union shop in the printing trades. We need scarcely remind you that the Sacramento 'Bee' is allied with the Chicago newspapers and the Hearst newspapers in the American Newspaper Publishers' Association, and that this powerful league of the largest papers in the country is conducting a bitter war against the Printing Pressmen's Union at every point where opportunity is offered. The open-shop issue is being forced in Chicago as it has been forced in Philadelphia and Pittsburg, and as it will be forced in California if organized labor does not resolutely defend its position from every attack.

"We ask that you give us your support by having the Sacramento 'Bee' declared unfair by your central body and by your local unions, and that you take such steps as you may see fit to enforce the boycott in your section. We believe that a demonstration of the unity of the labor movement in defense of principle will at this moment be of great service to the Printing Pressmen, and will now and for the future strengthen the whole labor cause in which we are together enlisted.

"We ask that you read this letter at length in the meeting of your union, and notify us at the earliest possible moment as to what assistance you can render the Printing Pressmen's Union along this particular line.

"With your immediate support we can compel the Sacramento 'Bee' to deal with us on an honorable basis. The debt of your support will not remain unpaid when opportunity presents itself.

"THE STRIKE COMMITTEE."

VITALITY OF TUBERCULOSIS GERMS.

By Dr. G. R. Hubbell.

We have learned that there are a number of pre-disposing causes which place human beings in such a position as to facilitate the implantation and growth of the germs of tuberculosis. These, however, are secondary, and their greatest influence cannot in themselves produce the disease. On the other hand, if the bacilli of tuberculosis are scattered about freely enough they will cause consumption without any of the pre-disposing causes.

The environment may be of the worst character, the poverty the most degrading, the hardship most severe, and yet tuberculosis will not develop in the most susceptible unless the germs are there to be planted. But the environment of wealth and ease and prosperity will not prevent tuberculosis in the most resistant, if bacilli in sufficient numbers are scattered about for a given length of time. The problem resolves itself, then, into the question of infection, and it becomes our duty to inquire into the length of time, and the conditions under which the bacilli of tuberculosis retain their vitality outside the body, and the manner in which they are disseminated.

All observers agree that the human expectoration is the main source of tuberculosis in man. Whether the germ is inhaled or swallowed is a matter of minor importance, but its length of life outside the body is of special significance, both in relation to its methods of transmission and to efforts made toward its prevention. No one questions the fact that there are many living bacilli in the expectoration and in the spray from the lips of the coughing consumptive. These float in the air or are deposited in the sputum upon floors, carpets, furniture, bedding, clothing, in drinking cups, spoons, towels, handkerchiefs, or upon the street, where they retain their vitality for a variable period of time sufficiently long to infect others. Unlike many other germs of its class it is surrounded with a wax-like, fatty substance which hinders drying and acts as a protection against various injurious agents. It therefore becomes more dangerous to man on account of its resistance to the natural destructive efforts of nature to reduce such products to their ultimate elements.

A large number of investigators have endeavored to study the effect upon the vitality of the germ by placing bacilli-laden sputum, as well as cultures, in conditions as nearly corresponding as possible to the circumstances which surround them when thrown off from the consumptive. The results are variable. In the first place, the thermal death point of the bacilli was established and it was found that when they were quickly and thoroughly dried they at times would survive a temperature of 100° Centigrade (180° Fahrenheit) for one hour, but when moist they succumb at a much lower temperature.

Theobald Smith found that if they were suspended in water, milk or bouillon and evenly heated to 60° Centigrade (108° Fahrenheit) for 20 minutes they were destroyed. This temperature for half an hour will destroy any germ which a food product, such as milk, might contain. Boiling or cooking will invariably destroy them; so there is no danger from tubercular germs in any substance which has been boiled or cooked.

The number of scientists who have studied the effect of environment and various physical conditions upon the vitality of the bacilli of tuberculosis are innumerable, and the results obtained have been so at variance that it is very difficult to formulate any definite conclusions.

When the sputum is dried the vitality of the germs which it contains depends upon the size, thickness of the sputum mass, character of the surface upon which it is deposited, and its exposure to light, heat and air. It is generally agreed that the germs may remain alive for sev-

eral months in dried sputum. Thus, it has been found that under the ordinary conditions of a living-room the germs in the dried sputum will remain alive from twelve days to three years.

Where tubercular lungs or tubercular cavities have been dried, pulverized and insufflated into the lungs of guinea pigs they produced tuberculosis in nearly every instance, but where such products were inoculated under the skin of the pig the results were variable.

Dried tubercular sputum in road dust was found to be virulent after seven months. When spread and dried upon glass carpets, towels, napkins, handkerchiefs, bottles, or deposited in sand, they live from one to five months. Where the sputum is mixed with ashes the mass becomes very solid and impenetrable and the germs contained in its interior retain their vitality for a very long period of time. In distilled water they were found variable from four to ten months; in ordinary water and sewage, from three to twelve months.

Putrefaction has likewise been studied, and the effect depends upon whether the putrefactive products are specially harmful to the bacillus. Thus parts of the cadaver were kept in water and allowed to putrefy, and the germs were found to be infectious after five months. Tubercular tissue when buried was infectious after several years. This part of the question is interesting in relation to the dangers of infection from the dead body or whether there is a possibility of a transmission of the disease through infected earth. We have every reason to believe that the dead body of tubercular subjects would remain a source of infection for a long period of time. What effect modern methods of embalming would have upon the germs has never been determined.

The greatest natural enemy to the germs of tuberculosis is direct sunlight and air. Prof. Koch found that cultures were killed within a few minutes to a few hours when exposed to the sun. Twelve other experimenters made similar observations with dried sputum, exposing it both to direct sunlight and artificial light under varying conditions, such as upon paper, linen and woolen cloth, stones, wood, glass, in sand and in dust, and found that the period of viability varied from one hour to 140 days. In diffused light they gradually lose their virulency. In general, it can be said that moisture and darkness favor retention of the life and virulency of the tubercular germs. When they are deposited in sputum they are more or less protected by the mucus which surrounds them. They are kept moist for some time and finally are slowly powdered and carried by air currents to be inhaled or deposited upon food and swallowed. Thus the human being is infected.

The careless-spitting consumptive being the principal source of danger and central station from which the disease is gradually disseminated, how important it is then that our homes should be well lighted and supplied with an abundance of fresh air. The overcrowded tenement house and the cheap, poorly-ventilated lodging house, with their dark rooms and polluted atmosphere, are a constant menace to the community. The home with closed windows and drawn blinds is an insult to an intelligent Creator, who offers us, without remuneration, the greatest promoters of health and strength—sunshine and fresh air.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC ON THE GRILL.

Suit has been filed in San Francisco by the United States District Attorney against the Southern Pacific Railway Company for alleged violations of the Federal law limiting the hours of trainmen engaged in interstate commerce to sixteen. In the present suit, which is one of 31 which will come up for trial on October 3d, it is alleged that the defendant company violated the law by allowing an engineer, fireman, conductor and three brakemen to work from 5 a. m. to 10:45 p. m. On each count the railroad is liable under the Federal law to a maximum fine of \$500.

SIX MEASURES ON NOVEMBER BALLOT.

At the election this fall six direct legislation propositions will be submitted to the voters, three of which are by initiative petitions, one by referendum petition, and two are constitutional amendments proposed at the special session of the legislature.

The initiative propositions are: (1) Authorizing consolidation of cities, known as the "Greater San Francisco" amendment; (2) empowering any county, city or township to raise local revenues in such manner as its electors may determine, designated as "home rule in taxation;" and (3) permitting pari-mutuel and auction-pool systems at race tracks, which latter, if re-opened, are to be under the supervision of a State Racing Commission.

The referendum proposition submits the recently-enacted law for the creation of registrars of voters in counties. The petition was circulated almost exclusively in the counties of Alameda and Los Angeles, where the county clerks object to this work and revenue being taken from their jurisdiction.

The first of the constitutional measures on the ballot is the Shanahan amendment, known as the "free text book" bill, and the second relates to the depositing of public moneys.

The initiative propositions which failed to secure a place on the November ballot are: To abolish poll tax, the proposal to establish a State Produce Exchange, the Sunday law, and one which would prohibit prize-fighting. Several other proposed measures, including the so-called teachers' free text-book amendment, failed to make any considerable showing in securing the required number of signatures.

BEWARE OF FALSE APPEALS.

Jere L. Sullivan, secretary-treasurer of the Hotel and Restaurant Employees, has issued a warning that all local unions receiving appeals for any allied organization affiliated with the international of which he is secretary, are hereby notified and urged to refer appeals to him for verification at Cincinnati, Ohio, before making any donation.

Mr. Sullivan says: "Whoever is responsible for these appeals coming from alleged organizations composed of bartenders has some knowledge of the labor movement, and is using it to reap financial returns. It is nothing more or less than a graft pure and simple. The unions of our international have no reason to make an appeal to any person outside of their own organization. We maintain a defense fund to assist such unions as are entitled to it. Such locals that are not entitled to financial assistance from our international are positively not entitled to it from any other union affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. We have not found it necessary to appeal to other organizations for financial assistance since 1890, the year our organization was started. We trust that conditions will permit an uninterrupted and unbroken record of being able to take care of ourselves."

NEW ORGANIZER.

E. H. Misner entered upon his duties the first of the week as an organizer under joint direction of the State Federation of Labor and the San Francisco Labor Council. Several unions in this city which need some special assistance, and the need of general work by the State body, have caused the two organizations to agree to bear equal proportions of the expense in this work.

Mr. Misner is well known in union circles in San Francisco, and is a member of the Machinists' Union and one of its delegates to the Labor Council. He was prominent in the strike in Los Angeles two years ago, representing his international during that struggle, and was later elected president of the central body there.

TELLS OF THE JAPANESE AT HOME.

The New York "Herald" publishes a letter from an American who has resided in Japan for more than 20 years, in which he shows that while the Japanese are insistent upon being accorded every privilege which the United States grants to immigrants from other countries, the Japanese themselves are not at all backward in discriminating against foreigners who take up their residence in Japan. Among other things, the "Herald's" contributor writes:

"Foreigners are not allowed to own real property, or to have any mining rights. We can only buy certain securities. We cannot hold Japanese on certain mortgages. When, in order to do business, a foreigner places certain securities or properties in the name of a Japanese and the said Japanese absconds, the courts will not even consider his act a criminal one.

"Persons not natives of Japan are not permitted to attend Japanese schools, and are permitted to reside in only certain sections. Such a simple thing as sailing private pleasure boats is restricted; they cannot leave the treaty port unless with a permit, and it is next to impossible to secure such a permit. The Japanese go anywhere desired, but a foreigner cannot enter any port of Japan (except the regular open ports) from the waterfront. At the theatres the Japanese rate is 60 sen; no foreigner is admitted under 200 sen. The hotels are on a similar basis.

"It is a known fact that justice cannot be had except in the higher courts, and every case against a foreigner is carried to the supreme court before justice is given. The legation at Tokio knows this point only too well.

"In taxes the foreigners pay double the rates paid by the Japanese. The treaties state positively that foreigners shall not be subject to war taxes or duties. These were levied just the same, and we did not think it wise to raise an objection. The simple fact is that the Japanese do not want foreigners here, and are doing everything within their power to drive them from the country. The reason these facts are not generally known is that every foreign resident is watched, and it is not policy for him to state such facts for publication.

"Permit me to repeat a conversation heard several days ago, which really prompts this letter. On the last steamer for San Francisco—the Nippon Maru—about 80 soldiers embarked. Dining at a tea-house, I happened to occupy a room adjoining the banquet room where about 100 Japanese had assembled. During the dinner a major of the regiment to which the soldiers belonged made a brief speech, part of which I jotted down at once. He stated that while his comrades were leaving the 'land of the Rising Sun' they must always remain loyal to their emperor, and they must remember that the late war had given them a grand education in how to handle an enemy. They were told not to forget that Hawaii was but the stepping-stone to the mainland, and when they reached the mainland they must not forget that the Pacific belonged to Japan; that while the United States pretended to be friendly with Japan at present, it was only because they were afraid of Japan. In conclusion, he adjured them to remember that a good soldier in the land of the enemy was worth ten at home.

"A copy of this letter has been sent to Washington. It will be endorsed by the majority of the foreign community residing in Japan, not as showing their dislike for the Japanese, but of the one-sided manner in which the Japanese are acting. Foreigners in Japan stand all of these provocations. This is written purely from a patriotic standpoint, from one who knows these people only too well and their inborn dislike for everything foreign, unless it means something to their own benefit."

LABEL SECTION NOTES.

Credentials have been received as follows: A. H. Bierman, Fred Blanchard, of Retail Grocery Clerks; J. J. Moriarty, Sam C. Haigh, of Steam Engineers, Local No. 64; R. W. Seyer, E. J. Fraser, of Sign and Pictorial Painters; Ed. Eichenberg, Wm. Winter, of Beer Bottlers.

The agitation committee recommended a resolution to be sent to the Labor Council and Building Trades Council requiring all delegates to these bodies to wear five different union labeled garments. The two central councils are to request district and minor councils to take like action. The resolution is given in full in the official minutes of the Labor Council in another column.

The Section also adopted a recommendation of the agitation committee that a prize contest be opened, in which all union men and women and their relatives be permitted to enter, offering suggestion or ideas as to how best to create a better demand for the union label, card and button; said contest to be open for a period of 60 days, and three prizes to be given, as follows: First prize, a suit of clothes or dress; second prize, a half-dozen shirts or two suits of underwear or their equivalent; third prize, a hat or pair of shoes. All articles, of course, will be selected according to the winners being male or female.

The cigar makers' delegates report their union working on a proposition to have a good union-made five-cent cigar manufactured and retailed locally in order to offset the non-union product of like character. Retail Clerks report they are arranging to inaugurate a campaign to unionize the Mission district and that no store in said district is fair to them unless it displays the union store card. Glove Workers appeal to respective unions to impress upon their members the necessity of helping the glove workers by buying only union-made gloves that bear the label.

The secretary has been investigating an illegal use of the Leather and Novelty Workers' union label and has been given authority from the international union as to further proceedings in the matter. His report thereon will be placed in the hands of the Labor Council, and it is hoped a reorganization of the Leather and Novelty Workers can be effected in this city, the local having been suspended by its international.

As a result of persistent work on the part of the agitation committee during the month six

new unions have affiliated with the Label Section and two have re-affiliated.

Secretary James P. Griffin says this to union men: "Remember that a constant demand for union-made goods is the only way to force them on the market; the greater the demand, the greater the variety and the better the quality. Also remember that the union label is the only assurance that an article is made by white labor, and under fair conditions and good wages; therefore it's up to you, if you believe in these two things. Don't be deceived by the phrases 'union made' and 'white labor.' Look for the union label, the only guarantee on anything you buy that it is union made; and see that the man who sells it to you has a paid-up working card or union button, which guarantees that he is a union man. Show your colors!"

EFFORTS TOWARD SUNDAY CLOSING.

The Grocery Clerks are making a strong move toward the Sunday closing of all stores engaged in that business. Their members are circulating petitions to that effect in each of the 30 districts into which they have divided the city, and when a sufficient number of the proprietors have signed as being agreeable to Sunday closing, a date will be fixed for beginning the new order. Patrons of these stores can render the union valuable assistance in making favorable mention to their groceryman of the clerks' plan and signifying their willingness to do all marketing for the Sabbath Day in advance. Help these workers in their efforts.

Doing is the great thing. For if, resolutely, people do what is right, in time they come to like doing it.—Ruskin.

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shoes and the close margin price at which they are marked, make them the logical shoe for the Union man to consider when purchasing. All styles---lace or button, of patent colt, box calf and Velour calf, and for work or dress wear.



THE GREEDY STEEL TRUST.

The Congressional committee which investigated the United States Steel Corporation under a resolution adopted May 4, 1911, which had been strongly urged before Congress for several sessions by the American Federation of Labor and other reform associations, has completed its report.

The A. F. of L. urges that members of Congress be requested to supply applicants with copies of this remarkable document for use in trade union and central union libraries.

From it, these truths are gleaned: "A most important economic fact brought out in this investigation which has too often been overlooked, is that the true measure of a man's work is the production per man per day, and not the mere amount of wage paid. This important fact should never be lost sight of in the all-important question of cost production."

This statement is verified by a table which shows that the trust has secured more pig iron at a lower wage cost and sold it to the consumers at a higher price in 1909 than they did in 1902, and that they actually employed a lesser number of men in a fewer number of days in 1909 than they did in 1902 in the State of Pennsylvania.

In 1909 the trust employed in the production of pig iron in Pennsylvania 14,921 men; in 1902, 17,101 men; in 1909 they worked 300 days, in 1902, 314 days. In 1909 it cost the trust 82 cents for labor to produce one ton of pig iron, in 1902 they paid \$1.25 per ton. In 1909 each man produced 2 4-10 tons of pig iron per day, in 1902 a man produced 1 1/2 tons per day. In 1909 the trust sold its pig iron at \$17.44 per ton, and in 1902 they only got \$15.64 per ton. The average daily wage increased 20 cents per day, or from \$1.89 in 1902 to \$2.09 in 1909.

The committee states that on June 17, 1901, six weeks after the Steel Corporation was organized and began operations, Mr. Charles Steele, a member of the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co., brought forward the following proposition at a meeting of the executive committee of the Steel Corporation, and the president was instructed to convey it to all the presidents of the subsidiary companies. This resolution was extensively discussed, and it clearly and emphatically displays the attitude of this greedy corporation toward labor, especially organized labor. Mr. Steele's proposition reads:

"That we are unalterably opposed to any extension of union labor, and advise subsidiary companies to take a firm position when these questions come up, and say that they are not going to recognize it—that is, any extension of unions in mills where they do not now exist; that great care should be used to prevent trouble, and that they promptly report and confer with this corporation."

All of the evidence collected by the committee clearly shows how American laborers felt after they saw the attitude of the trust following this declaration. They considered they were not wanted in the works of the United States Steel Company, and the process of filling their places by hordes of laborers from Southern Europe began swiftly and has continued up to the present time. These foreign laborers were almost entirely from agricultural localities; they knew absolutely nothing about the manufacture of iron and steel, but they were serviceable to fight the American labor unions.

They were absolutely unskilled and could only work as common laborers. In times of special necessity, especially during the period when the Steel Trust abrogated its last contract with the sheet and tin plate mill men in 1909, the trust openly and brazenly advertised in the Pittsburgh papers that they "wanted tin house men, tinner, catchers, and helpers; Syrians, Poles, and Roumanians preferred; steady employment and good

wages to men willing to work; fare paid and no fees charged." In response to this attitude of the Steel Trust toward American labor the committee impressively reports that "the result is that 80 per cent of the unskilled laborers are foreigners of these classes. With the guidance of a skilled American foreman such a crew can work out results in unskilled labor production."

The profits of this system of employment go to the Steel Corporation, while the displaced American workman shifts as best he can. The committee also says:

"The daily lives and conditions of living of these laborers show conditions undesirable, and far below what is ordinarily understood to be the American standard of living among the laborers of our country. Some of the details are revolting, both as to sanitary and moral conditions. Taking the ordinary family as a unit, the wages paid, even if the head of the family is constantly employed, are barely enough to provide subsistence."

Many other truths concerning labor are included in this Congressional report, all of which corroborates the charges which have been made against the United States Steel Corporation by the American Federation of Labor, and which had been placed in the hands of the President of the United States and his Cabinet long before it was possible to secure this Congressional investigation, and the fact stands out prominently that the hundreds of thousands of toilers in the employ of the United States Steel Corporation are little better than serfs in Europe during the Middle Ages.

FOR WASHINGTON MONUMENT.

The following resolutions were reported on at the Council session last Friday evening by the law and legislative committee. Two reports were made, but the final action of the Council endorses the proposed Washington monument without pledging financial aid:

Whereas, The city of San Francisco is engaged in constructing a Civic Center which shall be in keeping with the splendor of the Panama-Pacific International Exposition, and which shall be in readiness at the time of the opening of the exposition; and

Whereas, A space has been provided in the ground plans of this Civic Center for the erection by public subscription of a fitting memorial of the reconstruction of the city of San Francisco and the greatness of American achievement; and

Whereas, The foremost citizen of the republic and one of the greatest military captains of all time was George Washington, whose memory deserves to be forever impressed on youthful minds as the highest symbol of American patriotism; now, therefore, by the San Francisco Labor Council in regular meeting assembled, be it

Resolved, That the erection of a Washington memorial in the said Civic Center be indorsed as worthy of the support of this body; and we further recommend the active participation of our society in the work of the erection by public subscription of a patriotic memorial, in keeping with the dignity of the city of San Francisco and the greatness of the exposition; and, be it further

Resolved, That the presiding officer of this body appoint a committee of three members to co-operate and advise with like committees of other patriotic and fraternal societies in the work of accomplishing the result.

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COST OF STRIKE TO CHICAGO PAPERS.

Special Chicago correspondence to the St. Paul "Union Advocate" states that startling and very significant facts have come to light with reference to the strike against the newspapers in that city. The proceedings of a recent meeting of the Publishers' Association are said to have leaked out somehow, and they show these men are paying an enormous price for their exploit in cut-throat newspaper management.

The correspondent goes on to say that at the meeting alluded to Thomas Carey, secretary of the Association, reported that the cost of the strike to the papers for the preceding week had been \$78,000, apportioned among the newspapers as follows: "Post," \$3000; "Inter-Ocean," \$5000; "Journal," \$5000; Hearst's "American," \$10,000; Hearst's "Examiner," \$10,000; "News," \$15,000; "Record-Herald," \$15,000; "Tribune," \$15,000; total, \$78,000. This money, it was explained, had been expended for hiring special police, paying double wages to negroes and University of Chicago youths to keep them on street corners selling newspapers, salaries for sluggers and gunmen, "extras" to assure police friendship in certain high quarters, and other similar items. Asked when this expense would begin to decrease, it having been around \$75,000 for the past three months, Secretary Carey said he could make no promises; and that the only thing to do was to keep a "stiff upper lip."

The "Inter-Ocean" and "Journal" and "Record-Herald" representatives, it is declared, wanted to discharge their entire reportorial and editorial staffs, and rely entirely upon the press service associations. The "Tribune" and "Post" didn't favor the idea and "Andy" Lawrence of the Hearst papers, while apparently personally in favor of the move wanted to first communicate with Hearst, thus making a tie vote.

Continuing, the paper's correspondent says among other things:

"But for the heavy cash bond required from each member of the Publishers' Association, forfeitable by withdrawal or violation of orders, more than one of the newspapers represented would have turned tail and surrendered to labor's requests. It is known that every newspaper has been hard hit, especially in its city circulation, and that on the basis of circulation State Street department stores are paying for advertising only from 17½ to 27 per cent of the contract price.

"One morning and two afternoon sheets realize that they are being slaughtered to clear the field for their better financed rivals, who can stand the loss of thousands of dollars weekly in the hope of making it up later.

"The 'Examiner,' which used to claim 250,000, printed 89,000 one day last week, from which there should be deducted at least 15,000 for unsold and returned copies. Others have suffered in about the same proportion.

"It sort of looks as if the owners with the longest purses were out to wipe from the field two or three weakly financed rivals."

The local men are forwarding in every way possible the work of reducing the subscription list of the local Hearst publication, and are standing firmly by their original intention to support the Chicago members of their organization.

Particular attention will be given by the San Francisco men toward having the unfair attitude of the "Examiner" well advertised to the public who will witness the Labor Day parade. A float will be a feature. This plan might well be adopted in other cities where celebrations are to be held.

The Oakland pressmen have agreed to the 5 per cent assessment plan as a weekly contribution to the support of the striking pressmen.

MILK WAGON DRIVERS' SCALE.

It is reported that the Milk Wagon Drivers' Union and the Dairymen's Association have agreed upon every feature of the proposed working agreement with the exception of the eight-hour day, which it was believed would be eventually conceded. The new agreement becomes effective on December 15th and provides for a daylight delivery of milk.

LAUNDRY WORKERS' ELECTION.

The Laundry Workers' Union will hold an election tomorrow at the Labor Temple, the polls being open from 1 to 8 p. m. International officers are to be voted for and the following members of San Francisco local are on the ballot: Carrie Parmer, Nellie Victor, Mrs. M. A. Carson, Mrs. L. C. Walden, James F. Brock, F. H. Grahame, A. J. Brown and M. A. Peterson. Good results are reported from the campaign against unfair laundries in Oakland.

MEETING OF HOUSESMITHS.

At a meeting of Housesmiths' and Architectural Iron Workers' Union No. 78, next Wednesday evening, August 22d, the special order will be the final discussion and instructions regarding the move for the eight-hour day for its members employed inside the shops, which will be inaugurated on the 26th inst. The union has chosen Frank Ward as marshal in the Labor Day parade and his aides will be P. Vaughan, Henry Lay, A. Poczach and Thomas Mirach.

WERE SPYING ON THE UNIONS.

During his argument to the jury in behalf of Clarence Darrow in Los Angeles last Wednesday, Attorney Earl Rogers said:

"While I was employed by the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association I had a paid spy in every labor union in Los Angeles. I had detailed reports from each union." He turned to the audience, adding, "And you can all hear it."

It will be remembered that Rogers was one of the attorneys for the prosecution during the McNamara trial, and supposedly representing the M. & M.

This open admission is not news to union members in its disclosures, but it is said to have created a remarkable sensation in the court room. It came as a climax to Rogers' merciless attack upon the prosecution, in which he gave many "inside" revelations regarding the motives of the men who sought to imprison Darrow.

BRING IN YOUR PETITIONS.

Secretary Nolan reminded the delegates at last week's session of the Council that the time is approaching for filing the referendum petitions asking for a vote of the people on the acceptance of the Carnegie money for library purposes, and it is called to the particular attention of all who are circulating the petitions. Don't wait until the last day, if you have your petition now filled, for returning same. And those who have not yet signed should make it a point to find one and attach their signature. This is the means presented for allowing all (especially those who are opposed to the action of the majority members of the Board of Supervisors in voting to accept this money) to register a desire that the entire population of the city be allowed to pass on the question. Remember that the protest of labor and that of other citizens before the Board was not heeded and this further and more effective opportunity is now offered. Do you want a monument to the methods of Andrew Carnegie reared in San Francisco, without a protest?

Lincoln Steffens, well known as a lecturer and magazine writer, is to speak at Dreamland Rink next Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock, his subject being "The Background of the Ettor-Giovannitti and McNamara Cases."



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JAMES W. MULLEN.....Editor

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To unions subscribing for their entire membership, 80 cents a year for each subscription.
Single copies, 5 cents.

Changes of address or additions to unions mail lists must come through the secretary of each organization. Members are notified that this is obligatory.

Entered at postoffice, San Francisco, California, as second-class matter.



FRIDAY, AUGUST 16, 1912.

Upon a treadmill, day by day,
There worked a patient mule,
And people paused to look and say:
"The poor, deluded fool!"

"In rain or shine or cold," they said,
"He labors long and hard,
And though he tries to get ahead
He never moves a yard."

And each one smiled and went his way.
One to the counting room,
One to the shop where light of day
Had never pierced the gloom.

One to his office, there to strive
Till eyes and fingers twitch
To keep his poor old frame alive
And make another rich.

Each to his treadmill made his way
And pondered on the mule,
And each one smiled and paused to say:
"The poor, deluded fool!"

The teamsters are on strike in Toledo, Ohio, and the cry has gone up for the militia to be sent into the city. The Director of Public Safety has given the union smashers to understand that all the protection which the law provides will be given. But they want more. They want peaceful picketing stopped and they want strikers denied the right to follow struck wagons to the business houses, which refuse to accept the goods delivered by the scabs. This work of the strikers and their friends has proved successful, and the warehouses are filling up with undelivered goods. It is said that members of the Employers' Association have discussed the question of bringing impeachment proceedings against Mayor Brand Whitlock as a preliminary move to bringing in State troops, and that they would make this move if they believed public opinion would permit it.

That the "arbitrary action of the union" in raising its scale of wages isn't always the employer's reason for his prices to the consumer is shown by a recent action of laundry proprietors in Everett, Wash., in advancing their prices. The "Labor Journal" of that city observes: "The laundrymen can't hand you that fairy tale this time. Do you know what they did? When they heard three months ago that the girls who made four and five dollars a week were dissatisfied and contemplated asking for a slight increase, they put the damper on the Laundry Workers' Union and bluffed the girls to a standstill. They didn't ask for any increase and they didn't get any. But you got an increase, Mr. and Mrs. Public—an increase in your weekly expenditures. 'Oh, we're running an open shop,' declare the laundry employers. You notice, don't you, that this 'open shop' gag doesn't work to your advantage any in this particular case?"

WILL QUESTION THE CANDIDATES.

A few years since the San Francisco Labor Council tried a plan of submitting certain questions to candidates for legislative office. The questions were prepared by a committee of the Council and approved by the Council, and pertained strictly to measures that labor is interested in having enacted, and the candidate was asked to answer in the manner he saw fit the questions furnished. The answers of each candidate were then printed in the "Clarion," without comment or recommendation, and the individual voter was thus given information which he could not otherwise have secured until the legislature was in session and the votes of its members recorded.

The plan proved very acceptable and at a succeeding election was again used, likewise with good results in knowing in advance the opinions of those who are to make and execute the law, in reference to legislation in which labor is directly interested. The individual voter who examined the answers presented was not compelled to choose haphazard from a list of candidates with whom he was not personally acquainted and perhaps knew nothing of their views with respect to measures in which this voter might be directly interested. It was a fair proposition and many candidates took advantage of the opportunity it presented of acquainting the public with their stand on the questions presented.

Last year during the session of the legislature the various legislative agents representing labor bodies at Sacramento co-operated in many phases of their work and out of that has come the appointment of members composing a Legislative Conference Committee in which committee are representatives of the San Francisco Labor Council, the State Building Trades Council and the State Federation of Labor. Along with considering contemplated legislation for the next session of the State law-makers, this committee has given attention to framing certain questions to be presented to candidates this year, on matters pertaining to labor's interests, and on last Friday night these were presented to the San Francisco Labor Council for approval, which was given.

The committee will proceed with the questioning of candidates before the State primary election, and to that end ordered the chairman to procure from the Secretary of State the names and addresses of all candidates for the legislature, to print and mail to all such candidates the series of questions here given, with a request that all answers to said questions be made not later than August 28th. The questions to be submitted to the candidates are as follows:

1. Are you in favor of strengthening the existing eight-hour law for women by extending it to cannery workers and other exempted classes?
2. Are you in favor of better enforcement of all labor laws, particularly the women's eight-hour law and the child-labor laws, and with this end in view an enlargement of the State Bureau of Labor Statistics by adding a sufficient number of deputies and creating a legal department as an auxiliary of the bureau?
3. Are you in favor of the establishment of State employment bureaus and further restriction and supervision of private employment bureaus?
4. Are you in favor of curbing the power of judges to issue injunctions in labor disputes?
5. Are you in favor of remedying the unemployment evil and giving more attention to the condition of our alien and migratory population?
6. Are you in favor of the establishment of compulsory compensation together with a State insurance system to indemnify employees against accidental injuries or death?
7. Are you in favor of an efficient system of inspection of weights and measures?
8. Are you in favor of improving sanitary conditions in places of employment?

PROTECT THE DEPOSITORS.

The affairs of the Continental Building and Loan Association as they have been footballed around through the newspapers and courts for the past week make a most interesting serial story—to newspaper readers and the casual observer. What they mean to the depositors—those directly concerned—is an entirely different and more serious story.

The State Building and Loan Commissioner, apparently acting under good authority, finds through a report of his commissioner that the financial condition of an association is such that he believes it unsafe for the institution to continue in business, at least until its affairs are thoroughly investigated, and attempts to proceed along this line, that common sense approves as the proper one. Immediately begins that endless maize of legal procedure—both actual and threatened—that gives everybody a headache and leads to naught but more of the same thing.

The laws are apparently as fit and ready for immediate action as an up-to-date fire department. In advance of trouble the layman can get all the required assurance that he is safely protected by enough articles, sections and chapters to build a battleship. But let the alarm come from some financial institution—particularly one with the savings of small depositors—and most any lawyer while he is crossing the street from his office to the court can think of a hundred and one unconstitutional points of that same law, and an equal number of reasons for delay in allowing the interested depositors to find out if all or how much of their money is safe. Why is it that the law is sufficiently constitutional for a financial institution to continue under for ten years but when the interests of its depositors are threatened offers naught but delay and an opportunity to find out whether it really is law? The very first point arising in the present instance seems to have been as to who, even, had authority to proceed on the side of the depositors, and each of the disputants could argue well his contention. Days of delay and what was accomplished toward the main question of giving the stockholders knowledge of the financial status of the institution to which they had trusted their savings? All has been perfectly legal and all parties thereto acting within legal bounds; but enough material has already been provided for a year's serial story—discoveries, rumors, restraining orders, grand jury investigations, bankruptcy proceedings, criminal insinuations—and through it all the layman only wonders and most desires to know whether after the depositors have in good faith placed their savings in an institution chartered under the State law they are now in danger of recovering less than 100 cents on the dollar.

Every person sincerely hopes that the financial condition of the institution will be found safer than the reports and rumors can at present lead one to believe—this for the sake of those who have entrusted their savings—many their homes and all—into its keeping. The law's revenge on an individual nets nothing toward restoring deposits to whom they rightfully belong. Whatever the outcome of the entire proceedings let us hope that the proper authority will see the depositors stand a minimum of loss, if loss there must be, and that this protection be the very first consideration. Later, if criminal acts are proven, see that there is no travesty on justice such as the punishment that followed the collapse of the California Safe Deposit and Trust Co. To the man on the street it looks as if there has been another case of reckless handling of other people's money.

The perfection of conversation is not to play a regular sonata, but like the aeolian harp, to await the inspiration of the passing breeze.—Edward Burke.

Fluctuating Sentiments

Boston is to have a hospital for the curing of the blues. In the event the treatment proves successful that hospital will act as a magnet to draw to that city all those whose hopes have been blasted, whose ambitions have been stifled, whose loves have been unreturned, whose joys have been dissipated, whose heads have been softened and whose hearts have been hardened. Proud old Boston surely is inviting disaster by the establishment of such an institution, but then from her earliest history she has been a refuge for the footsore, the weary and the heartsick.

It is strange, indeed, that we frequently read in the newspapers stories of employers, using the union label illegally, because employers who refuse to employ union labor usually set up the silly claim that the label is no value to them, and therefore they do not want it. One of these employers has just been fined a handsome sum by a Minneapolis court for illegally using the label of the Allied Printing Trades Council. It was of no value to him, yet he risked prosecution for fraud in order to get it.

Ignorance and want of thought are the principal causes of cruelty to animals. The remedy is instruction in their nature, needs and capacity. It is better to educate than to prosecute. Humane societies can greatly increase their usefulness by spreading information far and wide calling attention to the pain and suffering inflicted upon dumb animals by thoughtless, yet not vicious, humans. Most men need but have their attention called to their cruelties in order to stop them.

It is a particularly interesting, highly sensational and deucedly clever piscatorial feat that brings a seven-pound trout out of an Oregon lake, reels it onto the telegraph wires, gets it past the editors and through the various departments and finally lands it on the front page of several California newspapers. Along with the fish also comes a stenographic or phonographic report of the enthusiastic remarks made by the successful angler at the time, together with the information that Mrs. Walton, Jr., is accompanied by two maids. Some fishing.

These reasons are given by a writer in an exchange why a member should stand by his union, and are equally convincing that the non-union worker should be affiliated: "Every working man realizes the momentous influence of unionism. No one is unaware of the remarkable benefits which organized labor has bestowed upon the down-trodden and the helpless, there is no field of industry, no place of business, no abode of physical activity, but betokens the power and ubiquity of unionism. You know that there exist combinations to keep up the price of goods, you know that combinations keep up the price of clothing, you know that you pay your lawyer and doctor a fee fixed by organizations that strive to kill competition, and you cannot combat these with even the slightest success, unless you unite with the organization that stands for you, that stands for a better clothed family, a fuller pocket-book, a more comfortable home and a longer and happier life. Stand by your organization; you owe it to your family and to yourself."

Each nation has been made to look with an invidious eye upon the prosperity of all nations with which it trades and to consider their gain its own loss. Commerce, which ought to be a bond of union and friendship, has become a fertile source of discord.—Adam Smith.

Wit at Random

"I see one of our big corporations is going to do something for its old clerks."

"Good enough! What form will it take?"

"Well, after a man has been with them twenty years they're going to give him a gold stripe on his sleeve."—Louisville "Courier-Journal."

"I did not have a very nice time when I first went to Annabel's," little Madge announced on her return home. "Annabel was cross as could be; she would not let me play with her doll or touch one of her playthings."

"Well," replied her mother, "when I was your age, had I gone to see a little friend and she would not let me touch her playthings, I should have gone straight home."

"But times have changed since you were a little girl, mother," Madge replied, after due reflection. "I slapped her face and stayed."

A farmer arrived very late at a country doctor's house and requested him to come instantly to a distant farm. The doctor hitched up and drove furiously. Upon arrival he was asked, "What fee?"

"Three dollars," replied the doctor, surprised.

The countryman paid. "There ye are, Doc, that durned liveryman wanted five."

A very dirty little boy attended a certain school. One day the teacher sent the boy's mother a note saying that he was not clean and that she ought to bathe him oftener.

The mother sent the teacher a note in reply, in which she said:

"My boy, Bill, ain't no rose. Don't smell him; learn him."—Ex.

"So they are married?"

"Yes, he's a champion golfer."

"And the girl?"

"Is a champion bridge player."

"Where will they live?"

"With the bride's father. He's a champion bricklayer."—Washington "Herald."

She—So you've seen papa. Did he say anything about your being too young?

He—Yes; but he said when I once began to pay your bills I would age rapidly enough.

Before he was well known, Wendell Phillips, the distinguished abolitionist, went to Charleston, and put up at a hotel. He had breakfast served in his room, and was waited upon by a slave. Mr. Phillips seized the opportunity to represent to the negro in a pathetic way that he regarded him as a man and brother, and more than that, that he himself was an abolitionist. The negro, however, seemed more anxious about his breakfast than he was about his position in the social scale or the condition of his soul, and finally Mr. Phillips became discouraged and told him to go away, saying that he could not bear to be waited on by a slave. "You must 'scuse me, massa," said the negro; "I is 'bliged to stay here 'cause I'm 'sponsible for de silverware."

A young New Haven man, returning home from a health trip in Colorado, told his father about buying a silver mine for \$3,000. "I knew they'd rope you in!" exclaimed the old man. "So you were ass enough to buy a humbug mine." "Yes, but I didn't lose anything. I formed a company and sold half the stock to a Connecticut man for \$7,000." "Y-you did," gasped the old man as he turned white. "I'll bet I'm the one who bought it." "I know you are," coolly observed the young man as he crossed his legs and tried to appear very much at home.

Miscellaneous

UNWARRANTED COMPLAINTS.

By Charles P. Hardeman.

Some people are continually finding fault with the unions. Their animadversions are numerous and severe. All the imperfections and deficiencies of organized labor stand out luminously before them, while its blessings and helpfulness are entirely eclipsed. They vehemently proclaim the injustice of this or that rule; to them it seems so irrational; it deprives them of their liberty, or it is extremely harmful to the principles of freedom, or its enforcement causes unspeakable sorrow. Again, the unions impress them as being so very inconsiderate. In no instance, however necessary, do they show discrimination. A man with a large family is fined, or the initiation fee is too exorbitant in his particular case, or the monthly dues are too high for him to meet. We hear of many other complaints of a different nature. The leaders suffer the imputation of being selfish; they look out for their own interest, instead of that of organized labor.

We find some complaints about certain defects which really do not exist in unionism. Some persons are very much misinformed, or very much deluded, and base their complaint on a false report or on a mere absurd fancy. Such are ignorant of the situation, and need enlightenment. There are other people who complain of the oppressiveness of many of the laws of unionism, and resent them with ardent impetuosity. Their mind, and their feeling, and their attitude, are such, in spite of the fact that those very objects of their criticism and aversion have been commended as expedient by great men and by practical philosophers. It is best for such people to reflect, and to decide impartially for themselves whether what they deem oppressive may not be the most practicable and the most beneficial at the time.

It cannot be denied that in unionism there are imperfections. Of these we find many complaining, when there is no plausible reason. Organized labor cannot be the embodiment of perfection in one day. It takes time, it requires years of development for it to reach the perfect state in which some fastidious complainers would have it now. It took centuries for Greece to become the gigantic intellectual nation that it was. In like manner it will take many years for the unions to coalesce into one perfect body.

INDIFFERENCE TO SUFFERING.

A few months ago the world stood aghast when the Titanic with 1600 souls aboard found a watery grave. Eight times that number go down to death every month from tuberculosis in the United States. Like the passengers on that ill-fated vessel they come from every walk in life. Millionaire and peasant find their final resting place equal.

The few hours of patient watching for assistance of those helpless survivors must have been an eternity to them, and yet they are as so many seconds compared to the time that separates the sufferers from tuberculosis from their rescuers. The wireless call that changed the course of many vessels and sent them full speed to the scene of disaster had scarcely ceased before an inquiry was started at Washington to place the blame for such reckless indifference to life. In the war against the great white plague that same indifference to suffering, both in and out of the government, is paralyzing human sympathy and arresting the strong right arm of those best able to help.

Labor was the primal curse, but it was softened into mercy, and made the pledge of cheerful days, and nights without a groan.—Cowper.

DARROW CLOSES HIS CASE.

The entire week has been taken by the attorneys' arguments before the jury in the trial of Clarence Darrow for bribery in Los Angeles. The defendant pleaded his own case before the jury and was heard by an audience that packed the court room, and on closing nearly every one of his hearers was in tears. The peroration of his masterly and most remarkable effort is here given:

Referring to the charge that he had sacrificed his clients to save himself, Darrow said:

"Never in my life have I reached a point where I'd make a bargain for myself over the bodies of my clients. I told them to leave me out of the settlement; to let the law take its course with the bribery charge. I never made a sacrifice so hard as this. With the eyes of the world upon me, knowing it would call down the condemnation of my friends, I never hesitated a fraction of a second. It cost me many friends. They are coming back slowly now, as this affair is more understood.

"This McNamara case came like a thunderbolt upon the world. Everyone in sympathy with capital thought it was dynamite. Everyone in sympathy with labor thought of something else. Society was in open rupture. They called on me. I didn't want to go. I urged them to take some one else, but I had to come.

"There was an open cleavage, and it grew more bitter every day. No one could see the end. I've loved peace all my life. I believe love does more than hatred. I believe both sides have gone about this in the wrong way. I believe men have been driven to some things by the acts of those whom they are fighting. But ever we are going onward and upward to the sunshine where hatred and violence will disappear. I believe I could have tried that case and tried it through and a large class of labor would not believe them guilty. I could have made money if that was what I was after and I could have saved my face.

"But I knew they could have hung those men and they would not have changed any man's opinion, but they would have settled in the hearts of men a hatred so deep that it would never pass away.

"Wherever I got a word of praise for what I did, I got a thousand words of blame. I know the crowd. In a way I love them. In a way I despise them. I have been their idol and I have been cast down beneath their feet. I have heard the cheering mob praise my name, and I've gone on in my path unmoved by their hisses and excretions.

"No man is judged rightly by his fellow men. Some look upon a man and see no good, and here I am today in the hands of these twelve men. Well, so be it. I believe we are all in the hands of destiny, and if it is written in the book of destiny that I shall go to the penitentiary, there shall I go, and if these twelve men vote to liberate me, so it shall be. We go through life with unseen hands and unseen forces that move us at their will. I can look back at circumstances that brought me here and I can see that I had nothing to do with it. We have little to do with ourselves. Life is a game of whist, and unseen hands deal the cards. I do not like the way the cards are shuffled, but I like the game. I've taken the game and I've played it the best I could. And I'll play it out to the end, whatever that end may be.

"I know my life. I know what I've done. It's not been perfect. It has been human, too human. I've felt the heartbeats of my fellow men. I've tried to be the friend of every man. I've not had malice in my heart. There are some people who know it. There are some who don't believe it. There are some who regard my name as a byword and a reproach. There are honest men who misunderstand. There are men who would destroy me.

"But I have friends the length and breadth of this land, and they are the poor, the weak, and the helpless—whom I have helped, and I want to say to you that if you shall vote to acquit me there will be thousands throughout the world who will thank you. I know in my heart that there are workingmen whom I have served who are praying today for my success. I know that in factory and workshop and store are thousands who love me. I know that if you find me not guilty, across these mountain peaks there will be thousands of little children who will give their thanks to you."

LABOR DAY PREPARATIONS.

At the meeting of the general committee last Saturday evening, communications were received from some 25 unions which had not previously named their marshals and aides, giving this information.

The contract for furnishing regalia has been awarded by the special committee and its action concurred in by the general committee. The Waitresses' Union was granted permission to use a sightseeing automobile in the parade.

The committee on games reported progress, and stated that it would present a full report at the next meeting of the committee, which takes place on August 17th. The committee on essays reported that it would be impossible to hold an essay contest this year on account of the schools opening too late, and that every effort had been made by the committee to arrange for this contest. The committee on promotion reported having visited a large number of unions, with the view of having them turn out in the Labor Day parade. The committee on transportation reported having visited the Key Route officials, who assured them that transportation accommodations will be furnished all those desiring to attend the Labor Day celebration at Shell Mound Park.

The committee took up the question of the Labor Day celebration committee acting in conjunction with the State Federation of Labor for the purpose of circulating the petition for the abolition of poll tax among those in the line of march on Labor Day and also to see that this petition would receive proper circulation at Shell Mound Park. On motion, the secretary was instructed to confer with Secretary Scharrenberg of the California State Federation of Labor and render all the assistance possible in the furtherance of this petition for the abolition of poll tax.

ETTOR AND GIOVANNITTI FUND.

Secretary John I. Nolan this week forwarded a check to the A. F. of L. for aid in the defense of Ettore and Giovannitti. This represents funds which have been donated to the cause by various affiliated unions in response to the call for same from the Labor Council. Several unions have taken favorable action during the past week and as further funds are received at the secretary's office they will be forwarded. Unions which have not held meetings since the appeal was issued should lend their early assistance, not only for the protection of Ettore and Giovannitti but because the conviction of these men means the establishment of a most dangerous legal precedent that might be used in future against the general labor movement.

MAILERS ENJOY A BANQUET.

A number of the members of the Mailers' Union enjoyed a banquet last Wednesday evening, which is reported to have been an enjoyable event. C. J. Duncombe was the toastmaster and other speakers and entertainers included Messrs. Barbrack, Delnore, Giller, Perry and Bangs. It is intended that in future a banquet shall be an annual affair with this organization.

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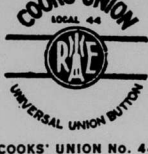
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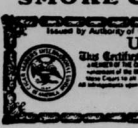
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COMMISSIONER McLAUGHLIN'S VIEWS.

John P. McLaughlin, State Labor Commissioner, and president of the San Francisco Labor Council, has returned to the city from a week's trip to Los Angeles and vicinity. He was accompanied by his son, John P., Jr., who was taking a vacation after a term at college. In speaking of the work of the Labor Commissioner's office, Mr. McLaughlin is thus quoted in the Los Angeles "Citizen":

"I am informed by one of the prominent iron workers in San Francisco that since we have enforced the law regarding the laying of temporary floors while our big sky-scrappers are being fabricated, to protect the workers underneath, accidents have decreased among the structural iron workers more than 75 per cent. My informant told me that such things as an accident are now seldom reported.

"In San Francisco we are experiencing less difficulty in enforcing labor laws than you have here, although I must confess that you secure more convictions. Opposition to the woman's eight-hour law has almost ceased in San Francisco.

"I believe the office of State Bureau of Labor Statistics can be made of great benefit to the people. The enforcement of all the State labor laws should be turned over to the bureau. We are better equipped to handle them. By law, we are only compelled to enforce a few of them. Under the present conditions we are called upon to compel the observance of all of them.

"In the old days the office of the State Labor Bureau was considered a joke. In all the years of its existence, up to the time of my assuming charge, not more than 20 arrests for violations of the labor laws of the State were made by it. We have had a great deal of opposition to work against in Southern California, and in San Diego I understand that some of the big guns are going to invade Sacramento this fall with the object of having the woman's eight-hour law repealed. I will state for the benefit of the opposition that we are going to have many of our laws strengthened in places where they have been declared unconstitutional.

As to the general labor movement in San Francisco, Mr. McLaughlin said:

"Owing to developments of the past few months I am led to believe that organized labor is going to fare at the Panama Exposition much better than was anticipated at the time of the change in the administration of the civic affairs of San Francisco. There seems to be a spirit among many of those having charge of the big project to treat squarely with union labor, and I believe that every building that is erected by the Government of the United States and by the various States, will be built by organized labor under the best of conditions. Plans carrying out this very satisfactory arrangement are now being discussed by many of the prominent labor leaders, and I feel confident that they will be adopted by all concerned."

TO PROVIDE DEFENSE FOR LOCAL MEN.

A meeting of the Labor Council's committee on the defense of O. A. Tveitmoie, Anton Johansen and Eugene Clancy is scheduled for this evening prior to the Council session. This committee of 10 was chosen to co-operate with a like number from the Building Trades Council. Several organizations have already contributed financial aid and the joint committee will further the work of raising funds, to provide defense for the local men when their cases are called in Indianapolis in the fall.

The joint executive board of the Chicago Bakers' Union advises members of the craft to remain away from that city for the present owing to the large number of unemployed.

STRUCTURAL IRON WORKERS STRIKE.

Bridge and Structural Iron Workers' Union No. 31 went on strike last Monday for enforcement of their new scale of \$6, a raise of \$1 per day. Several of the contracting firms have already agreed to the advance, among whom is the secretary of the local Erectors' Association. It is stated the understanding had been the men were to receive the advance some time ago but the general enforcement of the scale had been held in abeyance. Their claims certainly are fair, in view of their hazardous employment, without considering other features.

INSTRUCTION IN MECHANICAL ARTS.

The California School of Mechanical Arts announces the opening of free evening classes for men, where instruction will be given in pattern making, molding, foundry practice, blacksmithing and machine shop practice. The first meeting of the students will be held in the lecture room of the school, Sixteenth and Utah streets, at 7 p. m., Monday, August 19th.

This course is made possible by the will of the late Miranda W. Lux, which sets apart a portion of her estate for the promotion of schools for manual and industrial training to young people of the State, and particularly of this city, and the trustees have made arrangements whereby the organization and equipment of the above-named school will be utilized.

No tuition is charged, the only expense being for text books, drawing instruments, and a few individual tools. Requests for further particulars of the instruction offered, and applications for admission, should be addressed to Max A. Plumb, Sixteenth and Utah streets, this city.

MUSICIANS' MUTUAL PROTECTIVE UNION.

Headquarters and secretaries' offices, 68 Haight.

The regular weekly meeting of the board of directors was held Tuesday, August 13th, Vice-President J. J. Matheson presiding.

Transfers deposited: Mrs. C. W. Woods, violin, Local No. 212; H. Van Praag, cello, Local No. 99; Ray Hosmer, drums, Local No. 263.

Admitted to full membership from transfer: E. L. Proctor, Ray Gunn, Mrs. E. Tully.

Transfers withdrawn: H. Moshelson, Local No. 60; Gus Lewin, Local No. 12; F. Littlefield, Local No. 184.

Transfers annulled: W. P. Simonds, C. J. George, A. D. Cardinet, E. A. Ott, M. Goldman.

The applications of Mrs. B. D. Bentley and E. J. Daly were laid over one week.

Members will please settle for their picnic tickets as soon as possible as the committee wishes to settle up affairs and turn the money over to the relief committee at the earliest possible date. Please send all money or tickets to A. J. Giacommini, chairman picnic committee.

H. F. Smith and "Mike" Heitman are on a hunting trip in Mendocino County, and report has it that Mike has had considerable trouble with "buck" fever. One four-pointed buck almost succeeded in taking his rifle.

George Pinto is spending his vacation at Agua Caliente this week.

An article in "Le Franco, Californien" of last week states that L. R. Ortion was at that writing seeing the sights in Paris.

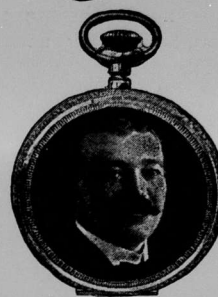
S. Greene is reported on the sick list. He is having trouble with his eyes, and the physicians have placed him in a dark room.

President Albert A. Greenbaum left Monday by boat for Eureka and other Humboldt County points where he will spend a few weeks' vacation.

We are indebted to Mrs. L. Nicholson for a photograph of the Golden Gate Park Band taken in 1883.

Members wishing engagement Labor Day will please register at once with the secretary.

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San Francisco Labor Council

Synopsis of Minutes of the Regular Meeting Held August 9, 1912.

Meeting called to order at 8:10 p. m. by Vice-President King.

Roll Call of Officers—President McLaughlin and Treasurer McTiernan were excused.

Reading Minutes—Minutes of previous meeting approved as printed.

Credentials—Typographical No. 21—Thos. S. Stephens, D. Bruce, vice E. E. Porter, H. M. Alexander.

Communications—Filed—From American Association for Labor Legislation, reviewing work done by that organization. From Committee on Home Rule in Taxation, stating that amendment had secured sufficient names to be placed on the ballot; thanked Council for assistance, and asked all unionists in general to assist in the election of same. From Bakers No. 24, stating they had donated \$25 to the Ettor and Giovannitti defense fund. From Pattern Makers' Union, inclosing check for the Ettor and Giovannitti defense fund. From A. F. of L., relative to the revocation of charter of Amalgamated Carpenters. From President Gompers, in reference to communication regarding boycott on the San Francisco "Examiner." This communication with several others from Bartenders, Window Shade Workers, Electrical Workers No. 151, and from Sperry & Co., were filed and copies ordered sent to Web Pressmen's Union.

Referred to Executive Committee—From Steam Dredgemen No. 493, in reference to their strike for the one day rest in seven. From Undertakers' Union No. 9049, request for assistance in unionizing the firm of Suhr & Co. From Pacific Gas and Electric Co., relative to question of employing non-union men. From Building Trades Council, requesting Council to place the firm of Wakefield Co. on the unfair list. From Mrs. Rosie Cevolani, complaint against Barbers' Union for boycotting her barber shop, located at 255 East street. From Mayor Rolph, containing report of Chief of Police D. A. White, relative to police being detailed at the election of Gas Workers' Union. Resolutions from Machinists' Union No. 68, in reference to establishing a local daily labor paper.

Referred to Law and Legislative Committee—From Board of Health, relative to the establishment of convenience stations and drinking fountains throughout the city.

Referred to Trustees—Report of financial secretary for month of July.

A communication was received from the Label Section containing the following resolution, and asking for favorable consideration:

"Believing it to be a great step forward in creating a better demand for union-made products, and a more constant employment of the members of those organizations who have to depend upon same for the maintenance of their conditions, as well as of general benefit to the labor movement, the Label Section hereby requests your honorable body to take some kind of action, requiring that hereafter all male delegates to the San Francisco Labor Council and Building Trades Council be required to have no less than five different union labeled garments on their person, as a symbol of their unionism (a suit of clothes or underwear to be considered as one), also that all delegates to district and minor Councils be required to do likewise."

On motion the resolution was adopted.

Communication from Web Pressmen's Union No. 4, containing resolutions asking that secretary of Council be instructed to telegraph President James Lynch of the International Typographical Union, asking that men employed on the San Francisco "Examiner" be ordered to strike in support of the striking Web Pressmen.

Moved that the resolutions be adopted, and that a rising vote be taken on the question. Motion carried; 144 in favor, 2 against, and one excused from voting.

Communication from International Seamen's Union, requesting Council to communicate with Senators from California, relative to Seamen's Bill No. 23,673; motion carried. Moved that the action of the secretary in sending communication be approved; carried. Also moved that the secretary be instructed to communicate with the chairman of the Senate Committee on Commerce, and that unions of this Council take like action; motion carried.

Communication from Editor James W. Mullen, asking to be excused until such time as he returns from convention of Typographical Union; filed and request granted.

Several communications were received from Sylvester M. O'Sullivan, in reference to elevator conductors, and on motion referred to the special committee handling this matter.

Reports of Unions—Shoe Clerks—Reported that they will parade on Labor Day. Molders—Reported that the United States Government had built a vessel in China. Butchers—Will parade on Labor Day; will donate through the Ettor and Giovannitti League in the future. Grocery Clerks—Still boycotting Arnold & Co.; will parade on Labor Day. Barbers—Will parade on Labor Day; donated \$10 to Labor Day committee; will request proprietors of barber shops to discontinue the "Examiner." Bakers—Business bad; still boycotting Occidental Bakery on Haight street. Web Pressmen—Still boycotting the San Francisco "Examiner," and asked for assistance of all union men and women in prosecuting this boycott; are not getting any publicity in daily papers; will parade on Labor Day. Cigar Makers—Will have float in Labor Day parade. Carpenters No. 483—Will parade on Labor Day.

Label Section—Minutes of August 7th read and filed.

Executive Committee—Reported that the complaint of Electrical Workers No. 404 against Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters for jurisdiction of arcs was laid over for one week, at which time representatives of both organizations are to be notified to be present; concurred in. On the matter of the Anti-Jap Laundry League, Bros. Peterson, McMahon and Hurst were present representing the league. Your committee advised the representatives to make all the facts in connection with this case known, and to submit their statement to the "Labor Clarion," "Organized Labor" and the friendly press of San Francisco, so that the proper amount of publicity may be given this matter; concurred in. In the matter of the appeal from the Central Labor Union of Philadelphia, Pa., for aid in the strike against the American Ice Co., your committee recommends that the communication be filed; concurred in. Your committee recommends action on the wage scale and agreement of the Milk Wagon Drivers' Union, but on motion of Bro. Decker action was postponed one week; concurred in.

Law and Legislative Committee—Reported having met and elected officers for the ensuing term: Chairman, C. H. Parker; secretary, A. W. Brouillett. Your committee recommends that the Council indorse H. R. Bill No. 18,787, relating to limitation of hours of service of steam shovel and dredgemen, and that secretary communicate with Senators and Representatives of California, relative to the action of Council; concurred in. Your committee recommends that the communication from the George Washington Monument Committee be filed. Moved that the recommendation of committee be concurred in. Bro. Brouillett, minority member of the committee, moved as an amendment that the request of the George Washington Committee be complied with and that a committee be appointed

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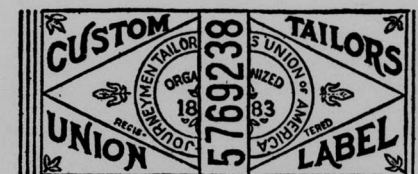
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The San Francisco Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis holds a clinic for worthy patients each Monday evening at 7 o'clock in the rooms at 1547 Jackson street, between Polk and Larkin. Any man or woman unable by reason of employment to attend the morning clinics, and desirous of securing expert medical attention, is invited to be present.

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to attend. Amendment to amendment, that we pledge our support to the movement for the erection of a monument in the Civic Center to the memory of George Washington, but do not pledge any financial support. Amendment carried.

Report of Legislative Conference Committee—Committee submitted a list of eight questions to be propounded to legislative candidates at the coming election. Moved that the questions submitted by the conference committee be approved. Amended, that a further question be asked the candidates as to how they stood upon the minimum wage law. Amendment lost, and the original motion carried. (See questions on page 8 of this paper.)

Labor Day Committee—Minutes read and filed. Communication from Humane Legislation League containing minutes of last meeting and recommended that the several bills in excess of \$500 be paid. Moved that inasmuch as the \$500 has been expended that all other bills be paid; motion carried.

Special Order of Business—Nominations for delegates to State Federation convention were made as follows: Delegates Schulberg, A. J. Gallagher, Cantrowith, Shaughnessy, Gruenhoff, F. C. McDonald, E. L. Reguin and Miss Myears. Moved that the election of delegates be made a special order of business for 9 p. m. next Friday; carried.

New Business—Moved that the drawing for places in the Labor Day parade by miscellaneous unions be held on August 23d; motion carried.

Moved that the secretary be instructed to correspond with the Secretary of the Navy, relative to the building of a battleship in China; carried.

Moved that the executive committee of the Council be authorized to assist the State Federation of Labor in the furthering of initiative petitions. Amendment, that a committee of five be appointed to assist; amendment carried.

Moved that the letter from Web Pressmen be read. Amendment, that the letter be referred to directors of the "Labor Clarion." Amendment lost. Moved that both letters be published in a conspicuous place. Amendment, that the letters be referred to editor and directors and the Web Pressmen, they to decide what is best to be done in the matter. Amendment to amendment carried.

Secretary asked permission to have an assistant without any additional expense to Council. On motion the secretary's request was granted.

Receipts—\$262; **expenses**—\$185.09.

Fraternally submitted,

JOHN I. NOLAN, Secretary.

SAN FRANCISCO COOPERS.

Reporting from San Francisco to the international "Journal," Joseph Cresse of the Coopers' Union expresses confidence that Local 65 will secure the 1915 convention for this city and make it one of the greatest in history. A great deal of interest is being manifested here in the workings of the international in regard to the label, the home and death benefit.

Mention is made of a new experiment being tried in the wine industry in the transportation of wine across the continent in tank cars and placing in barrels at its destination. The success of the undertaking means the employment of more coopers at the distributing stations which will presumably be in New York and New Orleans. The international and local officers are urged to lend every effort to get coopers at these points into the union. The local product in this industry is union made and bears the coopers' label. Attention is called to the firm of Betrain & Lepori which firm it is stated declines to give its repair work to union shops and employs a man who refuses to join the union.

UNION CONTENTION SUSTAINED.

The supreme court of Kansas has handed down a decision on the constitutionality of the law known as the "Coercion Act of Kansas," which was enacted in 1909. The act prohibits any employer, or his agent, from demanding or influencing any person or persons to enter into any agreement, either written or verbal, not to join or become or remain a member of any labor organization or association, as a condition of securing employment or continuing in the employment of such employer. Any violation of the act shall be a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof the employer or agent shall be fined not less than \$50 or imprisoned in the county jail not less than 30 days.

The United Brotherhood of Leather Workers tested this law when several of their members were discharged by the Ackenhausen Saddlery Company because of their union membership. The district court held the act unconstitutional. The case was then appealed to the State supreme court. That court reversed the district court and remanded the case for a new trial.

A second case under the same statute was before the court by the Kansas State Federation of Labor against the St. Louis & San Francisco Railway Company for discharging three members of the Switchmen's Union because they refused to sign the following agreement:

"Mr. T. P. Coppage, Supt. Frisco Railroad Line, Fort Scott, Kan.

"We, the undersigned, have agreed to abide by your request, that is, to withdraw from the Switchmen's Union while in the service of the Frisco Company."

The superintendent was fined \$500. The company appealed to the supreme court. The two cases were disposed of by the court at the same time. This decision has been handed down at a very opportune time. It is expected it will put a stop to a vicious practice that has been growing up in Kansas for some years.

Some quotations from the court's decision are as follows:

"An individual employee cannot coerce his employer from remaining a member of his association, but the individual employer may so coerce his employees unless restrained by law. The individual employee is in such case pitted not only against his employer in contracting the conditions of employment, but also against the aggregation of associated employers. Such a condition tends to reduce employees to mere serfdom."

"Our statute denounces as crime the requiring or coercing of an employee to make a written or verbal contract as a condition of employment, that he will not join a labor organization. The employer has no right to interfere with the liberty of the employee."

"Labor unions are lawful, and not inimical to the rights of employers."

"Liberty of lawful action being an inviolable right, the legislature was within the exercise of its proper power in denouncing as criminal any attempt to coerce an employee, under the relentless pressure of necessity, to bargain away his liberty."

"An employer has no constitutional or inherent right to coerce or compel his employee to make any contract or agreement, written or verbal, which he does not wish to make, whatever may be the condition or purpose."

The United Brotherhood of Leather Workers and the Kansas State Federation of Labor have rendered the people of Kansas a great service in securing the enactment of this law and testing its provisions in the supreme court.

Small Brother—Mr. Sammy, are you a baseball player?

Sister's Beau—No, Tommy.

Small Brother—Then why did Sis tell me you weren't much of a catch?—Washington "Times."

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Assets	\$51,140,101.75
Capital actually paid up in Cash	1,000,000.00
Reserve and Contingent Funds	1,656,408.80
Employees' Pension Fund	140,109.60
Number of Depositors	56,609

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AUGUST, 1912.

LIST OF UNION OFFICES.

- *Linotype Machines.
†Monotype Machines.
‡Simplex Machines.
- (2) Abbott, F. H. 545-547 Mission
(52) Alexander, H. M. Printing Co. 143 Second
(116) Althof & Bahls. 330 Jackson
(37) Altwater Printing Co. 2565 Mission
(104) Arnberger & Metzler. 215 Leidesdorff
(126) Ashbury Heights Advance. 1672 Haight
(211) Associated Ptg. & Supply Co. 711 Sansome
(48) Baldwin & McKay. 166 Valencia
(185) Banister & Oster. 516 Mission
(7) Barry, Jas. H. Co. 1122-1124 Mission
(16) Bartow & Co. 516 Mission
(82) Baumann Printing Co. 120 Church
(73) Belcher & Phillips. 509-511 Howard
(14) Ben Franklin Press. 138 Second
(139) Jlen, S. F. Danish-Norwegian. 340 Sansome
(65) Blair-Murdock Co. 68 Fremont
(99) Bolte & Braden. 50 Main
(196) Borgel & Downie. 718 Mission
(69) Brower, Marcus. 346 Sansome
(3) Brown & Power Stationery Co. 327 California
(3) Brunt, Walter N. Co. 880 Mission
(4) Buckley & Curtin. 739 Market
(8) Bulletin. 767 Market
(220) Calendar Printing Co. 16 Twenty-ninth
(121) California Demokrat. 51 Third
(176) California Press. 340 Sansome
(11) Call, The. Third and Market
(71) Canessa Printing Co. 635 Montgomery
(90) Carlisle, A. & Co. 251-253 Bush
(31) Chameleon Press. 3623 19th
(40) Chronicle. Chronicle Building
(39) Collins, C. J. 3358 Twenty-second
(97) Commercial Art Co. 53 Third
(206) Cottle Printing Co. 3256 Twenty-second
(41) Coast Seamen's Journal. 44-46 East
(142) Crocker, H. S. Co. 230-240 Brannan
(25) Daily News. 340 Ninth
(157) Davis, H. L. Co. 25 California
(12) Dettner Press. 451 Bush
(179) Donaldson & Moir. 568 Clay
(46) Eastman & Co. 220 Kearny
(54) Elite Printing Co. 897 Valencia
(62) Eureka Press, Inc. 718 Mission
(42) Examiner. Third and Market
(102) Fleming & Co. 24-30 Main
(215) Fletcher, E. J. 325 Bush
(53) Foster & Short. 342 Howard
(101) Francis-Valentine Co. 777 Mission
(74) Frank Printing Co. 1353 Post
(203) Franklin Linotype Co. 509 Sansome
(78) Gabriel-Meyerfeld Co. 309 Battery
(107) Gallagher, G. C. 311 Battery
(92) Garrad, Geo. P. 1059 Mission
(76) Gille Co. 2257 Mission
(56) Gilmartin & Co. Stevenson and Ecker
(17) Golden State Printing Co. 42 Second
(140) Goldwin Printing Co. 1757 Mission
(193) Gregory, E. L. 245 Drumm
(190) Griffith, E. B. 540 Valencia
(5) Guedet Printing Co. 325 Bush
(127) Halle, R. H. 261 Bush
(20) Hancock Bros. 263 Bush
(76) Hanhart Printing Co. 260 Stevenson
(158) Hansen Printing Co. 259 Natoma
(19) Hicks-Judd Co. 51-65 First
(47) Hughes, E. C. Co. 147-151 Minna
(150) International Printing Co. 330 Jackson
(98) Janssen Printing Co. 533 Mission
(124) Johnson & Twilley. 1272 Folsom
(94) Journal of Commerce. 51 Third
(21) Labor Clarion. 316 Fourteenth
(111) Lafontaine, J. R. 243 Minna
(148) Lanson & Lauray. 534 Jackson
(227) Lasky, I. 1203 Fillmore
(50) Latham & Swallow. 243 Front
(141) La Voce del Popolo. 641 Stevenson
(57) Leader, The. 643 Stevenson
(118) Livingston, L. 317 Front
(108) Levison Printing Co. 1540 California
(45) Liss, H. C. 2305 Mariposa
(123) L'Italia Daily News. 118 Columbus Ave.
(135) Lynch, J. T. 3388 Nineteenth
(9) Mackey, E. L. & Co. 788 Mission
(23) Majestic Press. 315 Hayes
(175) Marnell & Co. 77 Fourth
(95) Martin Linotype Co. 215 Leidesdorff
(216) Matthews, E. L. 2040 Polk
(1) Miller & Miller. 619 Washington
(68) Mitchell & Goodman, N. E. cor. Clay & Battery
(22) Mitchell, John J. 516 Mission
(58) Monahan, John. 311 Battery
(24) Morris-Sheridan Co. 343 Front
(117) Mullany, Geo. & Co. 2107 Howard
(115) Myself-Rollins Co. 22 Clay
(96) McClinton, M. G. & Co. 445 Sacramento
(72) McCracken Printing Co. 806 Laguna
(50) McLean, A. A. 218 Ellis
(85) McNeill Bros. 788 McAllister
(91) McNicoll, John R. 215 Leidesdorff
(105) Neal Publishing Co. 66 Fremont
(208) Neubarth & Co., J. J. 330 Jackson
(43) Nevin, C. W. 154 Fifth
(66) Nobby Printing Co. 582 California
(87) Norcross, Frank G. 1246 Castro
(149) North Beach Record. 535 Montgomery Ave.
(161) Occidental Supply Co. 580 Howard
(144) Organized Labor. 1122 Mission
(156) Pacific Coast Merchant. 423 Sacramento
(59) Pacific Heights Printery. 2484 Sacramento
(187) Pacific Ptg. Co. 83 First
(186) Panama Press. 268 Market
(81) Pernau Publishing Co. 753 Market
(70) Phillips & Van Orden. 509-511 Howard
(110) Phillips, Wm. 317 Front
(60) Post. 727 Market
(109) Primo Press. 67 First
(143) Progress Printing Co. 228 Sixth
(23) Raymond Press. 72 Second
(64) Richmond Banner, The. 320 Sixth Ave

- (61) Recorder, The. 643 Stevenson
(26) Roesch Co., Louis. Fifteenth and Mission
(218) Rossi, S. J. 517 Columbus Ave.
(83) Samuel, Wm. 16 Larkin
(30) Sanders Printing Co. 443 Pine
(226) San Francisco Litho Co. 509 Sansome
(145) S. F. Newspaper Union. 818 Mission
(84) San Rafael Independent. San Rafael, Cal.
(194) San Rafael Tocsin. San Rafael, Cal.
(67) Sausalito News. Sausalito, Cal.
(154) Schwabacher-Frey Co. 555-561 Folsom
(125) Shanley Co., The. 147-151 Minna
(6) Shannon-Conmy Printing Co. 509 Sansome
(15) Simplex System Co. 136 Pine
(152) South City Printing Co. South San Francisco
(29) Standard Printing Co. 324 Clay
(178) Starkweathers, Inc. 343 Front
(27) Stern Printing Co. 527 Commercial
(88) Stewart Printing Co. 1264 Market
(49) Stockwitz Printing Co. 1212 Turk
(10) Sunset Publishing House. 448-478 Fourth
(28) Taylor, Nash & Taylor. 412 Mission
(63) Telegraph Press. 66 Turk
(86) Ten Bosch Co., The. 121 Second
(163) Union Lithograph Co. 741 Harrison
(177) United Presbyterian Press. 1074 Guerrero
(171) Upham, Isaac & Co. 330 Jackson
(85) Upton Bros. & Dalzelle. 144-154 Second
(35) Wale Printing Co. 883 Market
(38) West Coast Publishing Co. 30 Sharon
(106) Wilcox & Co. 320 First
(34) Williams, Jos. 410 Fourteenth
(44) Williams Printing Co. 348A Sansome
(112) Wolff, Louis A. 64 Elgin Park

BOOKBINDERS.

- (2) Abbott, F. H. 545-547 Mission
(116) Althof & Bahls. 330 Jackson
(128) Barry, Edward & Co. 215 Leidesdorff
(93) Brown & Power. 327 California
(142) Crocker Co., H. S. 230-240 Brannan
(78) Gabriel-Meyerfeld Co. 309 Battery
(56) Gilmartin Co. Ecker and Stevenson
(233) Gee & Son, R. S. 523 Clay
(231) Haule, A. L. Bindery Co. 509 Sansome
(19) Hicks-Judd Co. 51-65 First
(47) Hughes, E. C. 147-151 Minna
(100) Independent Press. 348A Sansome
(108) Kitchen, Jno. & Co. 67 First
(175) Levison Printing Co. 1540 California
(131) Marnell, William & Co. 77 Fourth
(132) Malloy, Frank & Co. 251-253 Bush
(132) McIntyre, Jno. B. 523-531 Clay
(115) Myself-Rollins Co. 22 Clay
(105) Neal Publishing Co. 66 Fremont
(81) Pernau Publishing Co. 751 Market
(110) Phillips, Wm. 712 Sansome
(154) Schwabacher-Frey Co. 555-561 Folsom
(47) Slater, John A. 147-151 Minna
(10) Sunset Publishing Co. 448-478 Fourth
(28) Taylor, Nash & Taylor. 412 Mission
(232) Torbet, P. 69 City Hall Ave.
(132) Thumler & Rutherford. 117 Grant Ave.
(163) Union Lithograph Co. 741 Harrison
(171) Upham, Isaac & Co. 330 Jackson
(85) Upton Bros. & Dalzelle. 144-154 Second
(133) Webster, Fred. Ecker and Stevenson

LITHOGRAPHERS.

- (129) Britton & Rey. 560 Sacramento
(235) Galloway Litho. Co. 511 Howard
(236) Mitchell Post Card Co. 3363 Army
(26) Pingree & Traung Co. Battery and Green
(226) Roesch Co., Louis. Fifteenth and Mission
(163) San Francisco Litho. Co. 509 Sansome
(163) Union Lithograph Co. 741 Harrison

PRESSWORK.

- (134) Independent Press. 348A Sansome
(103) Lyons, J. F. 330 Jackson

PHOTO-ENGRAVERS.

- Bingley, L. B. 571 Mission
Brown, Wm., Engraving Co. 140 Second
California Photo Engraving Co. 141 Valencia
Commercial Art Co. 53 Third
Commercial Photo & Eng. Co. 509 Sansome
Phoenix Photo-Engraving Co. 660 Market
Sierra Art and Engraving Co. 343 Front
Sunset Publishing Co. 448-478 Fourth
Western Process Eng. Co. 76 Second

ELECTROTYPERS AND STEREOTYPERS.

- Hoffschneider Bros. 138 Second
MAILERS.
Rightway Mailing Agency. 880 Mission

WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST.

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it:

- American Bakery, 671 Broadway.
American Tobacco Company.
Bekins Van & Storage Company.
Butterick patterns and publications.
Cahn, Nickelsburg & Co., boot and shoe mfrs.
California Saw Works, 715 Brannan.
Carson Glove Company, San Rafael, Cal.
Godeau, Julius S., undertaker.
Gunst, M. A., cigar stores.
Jellison's Cafe.
McKenzie Broom Co., 315 Bryant.
National Biscuit Company of Chicago products.
Pacific Oil and Lead Works, 155 Townsend.
San Francisco "Examiner."
Schmidt Lithograph Company.
Southern Pacific Company.
United Cigar Stores.
Victoria Cafeterias, 133 Powell and 76 Geary.
Wreden & Co., 2294 Fillmore.
Wyatt & Son, 1256 McAllister.

TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS.

The convention of the International Typographical Union convened in Cleveland, Ohio, last Monday. Aside from the press reports nothing had been learned up to the time of going to press, as to definite action by the convention on any important matters.

Letters received in this city from T. W. Kelly, who recently sailed as ship's printer on a Pacific liner, left him at Sydney, Australia, engaged at the trade, the wages being \$15 per week and room and board is \$5. He states that he likes the city as far as he had seen. Kelly met W. G. Koefoed, who is employed on the Sydney "Morning Telegraph," and who works 36 hours each week for a salary exceeding the local scale. Years ago Mr. Koefoed was a hand compositor on the San Francisco "Call," and when the machines came he proved a decided success as a linotype operator, and he asks to be remembered to his friends on the Pacific Coast. Kelly also reports that Messrs. Ryanfeld and C. E. Bentz had just arrived in Sydney from Honolulu.

The following compose the laws committee at the Cleveland convention this week: Joseph P. Keating of Toledo, Paul J. Lindley of San Diego, George F. Middendorf of Louisville, Thomas J. Smith of Atlanta, H. E. Gibson of Calgary, James J. O'Connor of Boston, and George W. Goetz of South Bend.

The Novato correspondence of the Marin County "Tocsin" says: "Patrick Evers, a well known newspaper man of San Francisco is building an attractive cottage on the Land Company tract. He has moved his household goods to Novato and is now enjoying country life." And thou, too, Pat!

Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Winchester of Grand View, Colfax, entertained Will J. French and his wife during their vacation. It was the first time a member of No. 21 had visited the hospitable home of the veteran of the Civil War, and his stories of the stirring days of the 60's, added to printer reminiscences, were very interesting. Mr. Winchester has been a union printer for a long time, and still follows the craft in spirit while digging for gold on his Colfax ranch, which is situated right in the heart of the famous mining operations of sixty years ago.

Minneapolis Union is considering a proposition to abolish its sick relief of \$5 a week. Under the plan, members pay 25 cents per month toward the fund, but the assessment has been found inadequate to meet the disbursements.

The "Inland Printer" of Chicago favors shortening the obligation of the I. T. U. and believes it impossible to prevent "caucuses." As on previous occasions, the "Inland Printer" makes a labored argument for "King Caucus," stating that the international, being an American institution, has naturally fallen under the sway. We also read that it is "an anomaly" to inhibit combinations among the printers. While there is some truth in the article, yet the fact remains that some of us would like to see "King Caucus" dispense with his devious ways, and there have also been doubts expressed as to whether the Chicago publication is entirely disinterested in discussing international politics.

The Cedar Rapids (Ia.) "Tribune," in last week's issue, presented this to the "Clarion" editor, who is now in Cleveland: "Flitting through on his way to the big I. T. U. convention at Cleveland, to which he is a delegate from the San Francisco printers' union, Editor James W. Mullen of the 'Labor Clarion' dropped into our midst this morning. It was sixteen years ago that the then 'Red' Mullen left us to develop and expand with the coast country. He has gone the developing route and is now one of the big, clean, virile labor leaders of California. It was truly a visiting match that the printers of that day held with Jim while he was in the city."

DIRECTORY OF LABOR COUNCIL UNIONS

Labor Council—Meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at 316 Fourteenth street. Secretary's office and headquarters, San Francisco Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth street. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets at headquarters every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Organizing Committee meets at headquarters on second Thursday at 7:30 p. m. Label Committee meets at headquarters on first and third Wednesdays. Law and Legislative Committee meets at call of chairman. Headquarters phones, Market 56; Home M 1226.

Alaska Fishermen—Meet Fridays, 93 Steuart.

Amalgamated Carpenters, No. 1—Meet alternate Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Amalgamated Carpenters, No. 2—Meet alternate Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Amalgamated Carpenters, No. 3—Meet alternate Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Amalgamated Carpenters, No. 5—Meet alternate Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Baggage Messengers—Meet 2d Mondays, 146 Steuart.

Bakers (Cracker), No. 125—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Garibaldi Hall, Broadway and Kearny.

Bakers' Auxiliary (Crackers)—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, 1524 Powell.

Bakers (Pie)—Meet 1st and 3d Saturdays, 177 Capp.

Bakers No. 24—Meet at headquarters, 1st and 3d Saturdays, 1791 Mission.

Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Barbers—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, 343 Van Ness ave.

Barber Shop Porters and Bath House Employees—Meet 1st Wednesday, St. Helen's Hall, 2089 15th.

Bartenders No. 41—Meet Mondays, K. of P. Hall, Hermann and Valencia.

Bay and River Steamboatmen—Meet Sundays, headquarters, 10 East; Henry Huntsman, Secretary.

Beer Drivers No. 227—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays; headquarters, 177 Capp.

Beer Bottlers No. 293—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays at headquarters, 177 Capp.

Bill Posters—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Roesch Building, 15th and Mission.

Bindery Women No. 125—Meet 2d Wednesday, Polito Hall, 3265 16th.

Blacksmiths' Helpers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Blacksmiths (Ship and Machine) No. 168—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Boiler Makers No. 25—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Roesch Hall, 15th and Mission.

Boiler Makers No. 205—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Germania Hall, 15th and Mission.

Boiler Makers No. 410—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Polito Hall, 3265 16th.

Book Binders No. 31—Meet last Thursdays, Building Trades Temple, W. C. Booth, Business Agent, 507 Mission, R. 307.

Boot and Shoe Cutters—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, 8:30 p. m., Moseback's Hall.

Boot and Shoe Workers No. 216—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Tiv. Hall, Albion ave., between 16th and 17th.

Boothblacks—Meet 1st and 3d Sundays, Garibaldi Hall.

Bottle Caners—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Labor Council Hall.

Box Makers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 177 Capp.

Brass and Chandler Workers No. 158—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Brewery Workmen No. 7—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays at headquarters, 177 Capp.

Bridge and Structural Iron Workers No. 31—Meet Mondays, 224 Guerrero.

Broom Makers—Meet 3d Tuesday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Butchers—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 314 14th.

Carpenters No. 22—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Carpenters No. 304—Meet Monday, 124 Fulton.

Carpenters No. 483—Meet Mondays, 124 Fulton.

Carpenters No. 1082—Meet Fridays, 124 Fulton.

Carpenters No. 1640—Meet Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Carriage and Wagon Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Cemetery Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Columbia Hall, 29th and Mission.

Cement Workers No. 1—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Chauffeurs No. 265, I. B. of T.—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays in evening, 2d and 4th Thursdays in afternoon, at 124 Fulton. S. T. Dixon, business agent.

Cigar Makers—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, Roesch Building, 15th and Mission.

Cloak Makers No. 8—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 925 Golden Gate ave., Jefferson Square Hall.

Cloth, Hat and Cap Makers No. 9—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Jefferson Square Hall; Jake Hyams, secretary, 985 Fulton.

Composition Roofers No. 25—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Cooks' Helpers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays at headquarters, 303 Sixth.

Cooks No. 44—Meet 1st and 3d Thursday nights; headquarters 338 Kearny.

Coopers No. 65—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Dredgemen, Local 493, 51 Steuart.

Drug Clerks No. 472—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays at 9 p. m., at 343 Van Ness ave.

Electrical Workers No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Electrical Workers No. 151—Meet Thursdays, 124 Fulton.

Elevator Conductors and Starters No. 13,105—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Elevator Constructors No. 8—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Flour, Feed and Cereal Workers—E. G. Campbell, 3445 20th.

Freight Handlers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 316 14th.

Furniture Handlers No. 1—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Gardeners Protective Union No. 13,020—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Garment Cutters—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Garment Workers No. 131—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.

Gas and Electric Fixture Hangers No. 404—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Gas and Water Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th; headquarters, 306 14th.

Glass Bottle Blowers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Glove Workers—Meet 3d Friday, Progress Hall, Labor Temple.

Granite Cutters—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, 343 Van Ness ave.; office 843 Van Ness ave.

Hackmen—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Hatters—Jas. McCrickard, secretary, 1154 Market.

Holisting Engineers No. 59—Meet Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Horseshoers—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Housemiths and Iron Workers No. 78—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

House Movers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Ice Wagon Drivers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 124 Fulton.

Janitors—Meet 1st Monday and 3d Sunday (10.30 a. m.), Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Laundry Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Van Ness Hall, 223 Van Ness ave.

Leather Workers on Horse Goods—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Longshore Lumbermen's and Lumber Clerks' Protective Association—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Machine Hands—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Machinists' Auxiliary, Golden West Lodge No. 1—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 228 Oak.

Machinists No. 68—Meet Wednesdays; headquarters, 228 Oak.

Mallers—Meet 4th Monday, at Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Mantel, Grate and Tile Setters—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Marble Workers No. 44—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Marble Cutters No. 38—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Marine Firemen—Meet Tuesdays, 91 Steuart.

Marine Gasoline Engineers No. 471—146 Steuart.

Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Veterans' Hall, 431 Duboce ave.

Milkers—Meet 1st Tuesdays at 2 p. m. and 3d Tuesdays at 8 p. m., at headquarters, 641 California.

Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, 177 Capp.

Millmen No. 422—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Millmen No. 423—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Millwrights No. 766—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Molders' Auxiliary—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Molders No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.

Moving Picture Operators, Local 162—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, 10 a. m., at headquarters, Musicians Hall, 68 Haight.

Musicians—Headquarters, 68 Haight.

Newspaper Carriers No. 12,831—Meet at 2089 15th, St. Helen's Hall. M. Boehm, secretary, 1115 Pierce.

Newspaper Solicitors No. 12,766—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th. S. Schulberg, 858 14th, secretary.

Office Employees—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Pythian Castle, Hermann and Valencia.

Painters No. 19—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Paste Makers—Meet 1st and 3d Sundays, 441 Broadway.

Pattern Makers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays at headquarters, Pacific Building, 4th and Market.

Pavers No. 18—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Photo Engravers No. 8—Meet 1st Sundays at 12 m., in Labor Temple.

Pile Drivers, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers—Meet Wednesdays; headquarters, 457 Bryant.

Plasterers No. 66—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Plumbers No. 442—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Post Office Clerks—Meet 4th Saturdays, 1254 Market.

Press Feeders and Assistants—Meet 2d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 557 Clay.

Printing Pressmen No. 24—Meet 2d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; Chas. Radebold, business agent, 557 Clay.

Rammermen—Meet 1st Tuesday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Retail Clerks No. 432—Meet Wednesdays, 8 p. m., at headquarters, 343 Van Ness ave.

Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet at headquarters, 2d and 4th Thursdays, 124 Fulton.

Retail Shoe Clerks No. 410—Meet Mondays, 8 p. m., headquarters 343 Van Ness ave.

Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meet Mondays, 44 East.

Sail Makers—Meet 1st Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Sheet Metal Workers No. 95—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, 224 Guerrero.

Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meet Fridays, 224 Guerrero.

Ship Drillers—Meet 3d Thursday, 114 Dwight.

Ship Scalers No. 12,881—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Washington Square Hall.

Sign and Pictorial Painters No. 510—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Soap, Soda and Candle Workers—Meet 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Soda and Mineral Water Bottlers—Meet 1st Friday, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Soda and Mineral Water Drivers—Meet 2d Friday, 177 Capp.

Stable Employees—Meet Thursdays, 228 Oak.

Stationary Firemen—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Steam Engineers No. 64—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Steam Fitters and Helpers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Steam Fitters No. 509—Meet Tuesday evenings, 224 Guerrero.

Steam Laundry Workers—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.

Steam Shovel and Dredgemen No. 29—Meet 2d Tuesday, Golden Eagle Hotel, 253 Third; John McGaha, secretary-treasurer.

Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 1st Wednesdays, in Assembly Hall, Monadnock Building.

Street Railway Employees—Meet Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 741 47th ave., Richmond District.

Sugar Workers—Meet 2d Sunday afternoon and 3d Thursday evening, 316 14th.

Tailors (Journeymen) No. 2—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Teamsters No. 216—Meet Saturdays, Building Trades Temple.

Teamsters—Meet Thursdays; headquarters, 536 Bryant.

Theatrical Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 11 a. m., 68 Haight.

Tobacco Workers—Meet 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple; Miss M. Kerrigan, secretary, 290 Fremont.

Typographical No. 21—Meet last Sunday, 316 14th; headquarters, Room 237, Investors' Building, 4th and Market. L. Michelson, sec. treas.

Undertakers—Meet on call at 3567 17th.

United Glass Workers—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

United Laborers of S. F.—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple; W. F. Dwyer, secretary.

Upholsterers—Meet Tuesdays 343 Van Ness ave.

Varnishers and Polishers—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Waiters No. 30—Meet 1st Wednesday, 2:30 p. m.; other Wednesday evenings; at headquarters, 61 Turk.

Waitresses No. 48—Meet Wednesdays, at headquarters, Pacific Building, 4th and Market.

Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Monday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

White Rats Actors' Union of America—Meet at 29 Fifth Street, Thursdays, at 11:30; Jos. W. Standish, secretary.

Wood Carvers—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Woman's Union Label League, Local 258—Mrs. Hannah Nolan, secretary-treasurer, 3719A Seventeenth street.

MOVING PICTURE OPERATORS.

Delegates Woods and Dolliver have returned from the annual convention of the International Alliance of Theatrical Employees, where they represented the moving picture operators of San Francisco. The delegates report a very successful convention, with all indications that the 1915 convention will be held in San Francisco.

The operators held their annual banquet last Monday evening in Schroeder's banquet hall.

The union has donated \$10 to the defense of Ettor and Giovannitti.

GENERAL LABOR NOTES.

The following deaths have occurred recently in the ranks of organized labor: David Coleman of the Gas and Water Workers; Alfred Mortensen of Cement Workers No. 1; John Rierson of the Shipwrights and Caulkers; Wm. J. Riley of the Bartenders; Theodore Blomquist of the Sugar Workers; Phillip A. Leggett of the Teamsters.

Some of the Chicago street-car workers are opposing a pension plan that has been broached by certain members, one of the features of which provides for the employing company's financial aid. A press of other matters that will give more immediate benefit is given as a reason for not considering the plan at present.

According to Secretary Huntsman, many of the striking dredgemen in the Sacramento valley territory have accepted employment in the hop fields in that vicinity, and he declared the men would only go back to work when granted a six-day week. Fifteen dredgers were reported idle as a result of the strike.

Acting on a petition from the United Laborers' Union, the City Council of San Jose has established a minimum wage of \$2.50 for city work on the streets.

A PRAYER FOR WOMEN WHO TOIL.

O God, we pray Thee for our sisters who are leaving the ancient shelter of the home to earn their wage in the factory and the store amid the press of modern life. Save them from the strain of unrelenting toil that would unfit them for the holy duties of home and motherhood which the future may lay upon them. Give them grace to cherish under the new surroundings the old sweetness and gentleness of womanhood, and in the rough mingling of life to keep their hearts pure and their lives untarnished. Save them from the terrors of utter want. Teach them to stand loyally by their sisters, that by united action they may better their common lot.

If it must be so that our women toil like men, help us still to reverence in them the mothers of the future. But make us determined to shield them from unequal burdens, that the women of our nation be not drained of strength and hope for the enrichment of a few, lest our homes grow poor in the wifely sweetness and motherly love which have been the saving strength and glory of our country. To such as yearn for the love and sovereign freedom of their own home, grant in due time the fulfillment of their sweet desires. By Mary, the beloved, who bore the world's redemption in her bosom; by the memory of our own dear mothers who kissed our souls awake; by the little daughters who must soon go out into that world which we are now fashioning for others, we beseech Thee that we deal aright by all women.—From "Prayers of the Social Awakening," by Walter Rauschenbusch.

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HERE ARE WONDERFUL BARGAINS

HERE ARE VALUES OF INTEREST

PERSONAL AND LOCAL.

Boiler Makers' Union No. 205 has invested \$200 in the bonds of the new Labor Temple.

A protest will be made by the Marble Cutters to the Governor against using granite quarried by convict labor in the construction of the new armory.

A committee from the Label Section of the Council is arranging for a proper display of that branch in the Labor Day parade.

Barbers' Union No. 148 has named a committee of 25 to see that all union shops in the city comply with its regulations by closing on Labor Day. The union will be in the parade and George Price will be the marshal.

The Bartenders' Union has defeated several proposed amendments changing its sick benefit laws.

The recent picnic of the Machinists brought \$75 into the treasuries of each of the three lodges interested. No. 68 is now engaged in a revision of its by-laws.

The committee on the annual ball of the Waitresses' Union expects to make a report at the next meeting.

For the fifth consecutive term Martin J. Noonan has been appointed Pacific Coast organizer of the Journeymen Tailors' Union.

The United Laborers' Union will present each of its members in the Labor Day parade with a ticket of admission to Shell Mound Park.

The drawing for places in the Labor Day parade by the miscellaneous unions which are not directly affiliated with other crafts will be held in the Labor Council next Friday evening.

Plumbers' Union No. 442 is to install a stamp system for the purpose of identifying union jobs.

A band of 36 pieces will accompany the Iron Trades Council in the Labor Day parade, and a typical float will be a feature. Dominic Kane is their marshal.

"Woman and the New Social Order" will be the subject of an address by J. Stitt Wilson, mayor of Berkeley, to be delivered at Scottish Rite Assembly Hall, corner Sutter street and Van Ness avenue, on Sunday evening, August 18th, at 8 o'clock. The meeting is open to the public.

DELEGATES TO INTERNATIONAL.

Miss Sarah Hagan, assistant secretary of the Labor Council, expects to leave next Wednesday for Indianapolis where she will represent the local Garment Workers' Union in the international convention, and will be absent about four weeks. Her co-delegate will be Mrs. Margaret Seaman. It is probable that several important questions will come before the session in which the local is taking interest.

THE SEAMEN'S BILL.

The delegates from the Sailors' Union in making reports to the Council last Friday evening urged their friends, and all unions in particular, to immediately telegraph Senator Burton, chairman of the sub-committee, asking that the seamen's bill be reported to the Senate, and are confident of its passage through the upper house of Congress if the bill can only be brought from committee. It has already passed the House.

During the last week members of the Ship-owners' Association in San Francisco held a meeting and decided to send a committee of five to Washington to fight the bill and this is doubtless responsible for some of the delay being indulged in by the committee. Delegate Scharrenberg referred in particular to one of the members of this committee as to his attitude toward labor and the conditions under which his ships are manned and operated.

Mayor Rolph of San Francisco, himself a ship-owner, has indorsed the bill and given the seamen his support, and all who are in any manner interested in the safety of life at sea should lend their aid at this time, when the long fight of the seamen is so near an end. The need is urgent, as Congress is nearing adjournment, and appeals should be made by telegraph.

AN IMMIGRATION RECORD.

All one-day records for incoming travel were broken in New York recently when the arrival of seven steamers landed 1506 first-class passengers, 2045 second class and 5736 steerage, totaling 9287, or about 500 better than the best previous record.

ORPHEUM THEATRE.

If W. C. Fields, who heads the new Orpheum bill, would eliminate every semblance of jugglery from his performance he would be entitled to a position in the van of comedians. For this reason the appellation, "The Silent Humorist," is particularly appropriate to him. His game of pool is a classic in pantomime which has never been excelled, if equalled. Mrs. Gene Hughes and her company will appear in Edgar Allan Woolf's play "Youth," the theme of which is that youth is the great desideratum and that people should prevent themselves from growing old in manner and appearance by preserving a lively interest in the affairs of everyday life. The Van Brothers, Joe and Ernie, will introduce their skit "Can Jimmy Come In?" during next week only. Both are expert musicians and play popular selections on the zither, saxophone and other instruments. Venita Gould, a clever and attractive girl, mimics with accuracy prominent stage celebrities. Miss Gould before presenting an imitation gives a private rehearsal of it to its original. The Bradshaw Brothers, tumblers and contortionists, hail from the English music halls and are making their first tour of this country. Next week will be the last of William Burr and Daphne Hope, Charley Case, and W. H. St. James and his company.

The Socialist platform recently adopted by the Indianapolis convention has been inserted in the "Congressional Record" by Representative Berger of Wisconsin. This is the first time a platform or document of that party has appeared in the official publication of the United States Congress.

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